

Pearls That Pass in the Night!

At the theatre, the opera, the dinner, the dance, or wherever beautiful women grace the festive hours, Tecla Pearls and Orientals pass for one another and speak each other in passing.

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great fountains will be playing in the gardens. The Germans will leave on the side where they entered.

Haimhausen Quits Rather Than Sign

Germans' Chief Envoy Resigns by Wire; Gloom Shrouds the Assembly

WEIMAR, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Hans von Haimhausen, who was on Sunday designated as the German representative to sign the treaty of peace, has telegraphically resigned from Versailles rather than attach his name to the instrument.

The plenipotentiaries who will sign the peace treaty for Germany have not yet been chosen. They may, however, be named to-morrow.

It is still proving difficult to find men who are willing to affix their signatures to a document which is to be such a momentous historical record. Before the National Assembly voted yesterday to sign the peace terms unconditionally, fiery appeals in opposition were made by the Democrats and other oppositionists, but they apparently had little effect. When the roll call was called all but a few members rose to signify their affirmation of the government's decision to sign. Once the vote was taken, German leaders were seen to be opponents of signing were speechless, and seemed to accept the inevitable with resignation.

Officers Threaten to Resign
Many wild rumors of what would happen when it became known the assembly had voted almost unanimously to accept the terms gained currency. One that appeared to get most support was that all the officers of the German army would resign if the government did not refuse to surrender. German leaders, especially Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, and defy the Allies to take control of the German army. In military and semi-military circles a strong insistence has developed that the former Emperor is innocent, and that under no circumstances must he be placed on trial except in a neutral court.

Fearing Spartacist Revolt
In the quarters the threat of the officers to resign was taken most seriously on the ground that such a move might pave the way for a Spartacist and Communist uprising throughout the country. German leaders apparently are of the opinion that the greatest objection is raised.

The delegates to the National Assembly seem disheartened and crushed. This was emphasized when even those opposed to signing made their protest in an apparently hopeless effort, as though it was a matter of course, rather than a deep-rooted feeling. The announcement that it had been decided to sign without conditions.

President Fehrenbach made a des-

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perate rhetorical attempt to inspire hope in the future, but failed to stir a single delegate to applause.

The members stood automatically when the question of taking a recess was put, and walked from the hall like sheep following their leader.

BERLIN, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—After the decision yesterday to sign the peace treaty unconditionally President Fehrenbach, of the Assembly, spoke briefly, saying that he hoped the people would undertake unitedly the great burdens imposed and commending "the unhappy Fatherland to a merciful God."

The sitting was suspended for an hour, after which it was announced that the party leaders had agreed to issue a proclamation stating that "the nation expects the army and navy, whose honor chiefly is affected by the treaty, to give an example of self-sacrifice and self-surrender, and cooperate in the rebuilding of the Fatherland."

Germans Cheer Old Leaders
LONDON, June 24.—News of the German government's agreement to sign the peace terms resulted in patriotic demonstrations throughout Germany, the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent reports.

Berlin, Munich and other large cities, the dispatch says, processions formed and marched along the principal streets, the participants singing war songs and cheering the generals of the old empire.

The Officers' Association, it is added, has asked the Dutch government not to deliver the former German Emperor to the Allies. In a telegram officers of the association said: "We can protect the Kaiser with our bodies, but we rely upon the generosity of the Dutch people."

Peace News Starts Carnival in Paris

PARIS, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—Long months of strain during the peace negotiations and weeks of doubt whether Germany would accept the conditions offered or would invite by her refusal a further invasion of her country ended last yesterday afternoon when a no longer anxious Germany's unconditional acceptance was delivered to the supreme council of the conference.

The announcement during the early morning of the council's decision to refuse a further extension of time in which Germany might answer, inaugurated a day of extreme tension. It was generally known to the public and conference diplomats that only a few hours separated them from the portentous decision.

The first light came in a press dispatch from Weimar about noon, stating that Germany had decided to yield, but nothing was heard from Versailles until shortly after 3 p. m. A telephone message from Versailles then announced the arrival of the German reply, which, it was known to a few of the initiated, was favorable.

Guns Signal Acceptance
The first definite announcement was made to American correspondents at the French press headquarters at Quai d'Orsay at 4:50 o'clock, it being stated that an affirmative reply had been delivered to Colonel Henry, liaison officer between the Germans and the peace conference, who was bringing it to Paris by automobile.

It was not long after the reply had been received by the supreme council that guns began to boom from forts about this city and rejoicing crowds began to stream through the streets. Allied flags were hung out as if by magic from windows. Automobiles loaded with cheering doughboys and excited poilus dashed through the thoroughfares. Church bells throughout the city were tolling merrily, and cheering animated throngs gave evidence of the joy with which the Parisian crowds welcomed the end of the long years of agony and tension.

Celebrations Lasts Late
The celebration soon assumed a more tumultuous character and by 8 o'clock in the evening Paris seemed bent on indulging in an excited demonstration of joy. Bands of students had taken possession of the German trophy cannons, ranged on either side of Champs Elysées from the Arch of Triumphant to Place de la Concorde, and were dragging them in a procession through the city each cannon carrying its burden of cheering youths.

Special editions of newspapers, with huge captions: "Peace Has Come," were switched from newsstands to excited Parisians going home from work.

The City Hall was brilliantly lighted, and the square before it, in other open spaces, improvised jazz bands appeared and informal balls began, only to be stepped by unsympathetic poilus, who declared that dancing was not authorized except on July 14. The news was announced in all theatres and motion picture houses to-night, the bands striking up the Allied anthems amid the cheers of the audiences.

High Carnival Reigns
High carnival reigned in the boulevards far into the night, and scenes enacted at the time of the armistice were repeated and, indeed, intensified. Dense throngs of soldiers, shouting, singing and waving flags, auto trucks loaded with American soldiers armed with every noise-producing element making their way through the masses.

From the windows of packed cafes, bawled patriotic strains, the orchestras playing tirelessly, urged on by the revelers. Women in mourning, whom the official end of the war brought remembrance of those to whom the struggle had brought but wooden crosses, were observed here and there in the noisest crowds, weeping silently. Celebrations were nowhere more enthusiastic than at Lille and other cities and towns in territory wrested from the Germans. Newspapers printed special editions, cheering crowds paraded the streets and the houses were decked with Allied flags. At Toulon, Brest and other naval ports, warships anchored in the harbor and forthwith saluted with twenty-one guns. In all the cities government buildings were illuminated.

Foch on Front Lines When Told Foe Will Sign

COBLENZ, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—Marshal Foch, the Allied commander-in-chief, heard the news of the vote of the German National Assembly on Sunday in favor of accepting the peace terms at his advanced headquarters at Kreuznach, in the French area of occupation. The Marshal visited Mayence on Sunday and conferred with his generals regarding final plans for the march into Germany.

The Generalissimo returned to Kreuznach to keep an appointment with several American newspaper correspondents with whom he was to discuss the proposed activities of the Allied armies in the event the Germans would not accept. The Marshal received the Weimar report from Paris by telephone at seven o'clock Sunday night. What his impression was is not known as he cancelled his appointment with the correspondents, and did not give out a statement.

New Italian Envoys to Be on Hand to Sign

ROME, June 24.—The new Italian delegation to the peace conference, it

was announced last night, will leave here Wednesday and expects to arrive in Paris in time to sign the treaty of peace with Germany.

The delegation is composed of Foreign Minister Tittoni and three Secretaries, Vittorio Scialoja, Guglielmo Marconi and Maggiorino Ferraris. Marquis Giorgio Guglielmi, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will be secretary of the delegation.

"Francesco Nitti, the new Italian Premier, is undoubtedly a statesman who is most friendly to America," said Guglielmo Marconi yesterday speaking of the new Cabinet.

It is known that Signor Nitti wishes to establish close financial, economic and commercial relations with America to bring about the resurrection of Italy from the consequences of the war. He has the highest regard for President Wilson, having been acquainted with him as a fellow educator as well as a politician. The two men were cordial when Signor Nitti visited America in 1917 as a member of the Italian mission headed by the Prince of Udine.

The newspapers favorable to Baron Sonnino, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the nationalist press are unfavorable to the new Cabinet, maintaining it is not particularly keen to uphold Italy's claim, but Tommaso Tittoni, the new Foreign Minister, who will be the first Italian delegate at Paris, has declared:

"A satisfactory peace for Italy must be such as will allow her to conclude equitable treaties, insure her raw materials for her industry, protect her emigration and safeguard her position in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, besides giving her legitimate colonies." Impartial political observers agree that the downfall of the Orlando ministry was due to Italy's disapproval of the handling of the nation's affairs at the peace conference. When Signor Orlando withdrew from the conference in April, the Italian Parliament signified by a vote the country's attitude of insistence upon Italian claims, but after six weeks more at the conference the Italian delegates completely failed in their task.

Reparations Issue Still Delays Austrian Treaty

PARIS, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—The question of reparations is still delaying completion of the Austrian treaty. The difficulty is in agreeing the small eastern states on any general scheme for a division of the financial obligations and the claims resulting from the break-up of the Hapsburg monarchy, the consequence of which is the dictum of the Italian people which has been expressed several times by the people and Parliament.

"The new government must go to Paris with a firm resolve to secure the ends for which Italy fought," said Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-viator, to-day. "We to it if it should return without having accomplished this mission. Italian claims on the Adriatic must be allowed. This is the dictum of the Italian people which has been expressed several times by the people and Parliament."

American experts have conducted negotiations with representatives of the states inheriting the Hapsburg domains, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania, for several weeks, but the results have been unsatisfactory to the council of four, and French experts are now trying their hand.

The problem is decidedly complicated, on the one hand, it is planned to charge these states with a share of the Austro-Hungarian financial responsibilities proportionate to the area and resources of the Hapsburg territories acquired by them, under the guise of "contributions" while, on the other hand, Rumania and Serbia are entitled to offsets or reparations.

Poland and Czechoslovakia are not entitled to reparations under the general principle of the Austrian and German treaties, which limit reparations to the actual belligerents during the war.

Certain changes in the permanent reparations commission also are being made to adapt it to Austrian conditions. The German treaty provided only for Serbian membership in certain contingencies. But all these states will be given seats and votes when their interests are involved.

All sums delivered from Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian reparations will be pooled with the proceeds of the German reparations for division among the interested states in proportion to proved claims. This is a departure from the plan contemplated in the German instrument, which provided for a division according to prearranged quotas. The original apportionment assigning 55 per cent to France and 25 per cent to England, the other states receiving smaller percentages.

The council of three to-day received another note from the Austrian delegation at St. Germain. The note entered a protest against the proposal in the peace terms for the liquidation of private properties in certain parts of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Work on the Austrian peace treaty was resumed by the council of three to-day. The completion of the treaty is desired as speedily as possible and work on it is expected to be energetically pushed. In this process financial experts were called before the council at to-day's session.

World Peace Held To Rest With U.S.

Legal Experts Here Say Senate Ratification Is Absolutely Necessary

The peace of the world rests in the hands of the Senate of the United States. This was the consensus of opinion expressed by prominent international lawyers in this city yesterday. The peace treaty cannot be ratified until it has been accepted by the Senate.

"It is a terrible responsibility the United States Senate faces," said Paul Fuller yesterday. "If I do not think there will be any doubt about the other nations ratifying the treaty. If the United States Senate refuses and the other nations sign this country technically will be in a state of war with Germany while the rest of the world is at peace with her."

"If the United States Senate signs the treaty without the league of nations there might be other treaties between the Allied and associated governments, but they would have little effect. The world would be divided into the largest and strongest of the nations on the one hand and the rest of the world on the other. The peace treaty there will be no confidence restored in the world."

Two Things to Be Done

"So far as the actual legal and technical situation is concerned, the treaty goes into effect two things must be done: First, ratification of the treaty; second, international exchange of the ratifications."

"In this country the treaty-making power is reposed in two persons (persons of legal age); that is, the President and the Senate. When the President signs the treaty on Friday one of these persons will have completed his part. Then it will be up to the Senate. The treaty before it can be ratified must have the concurrence of both these persons. The exchange of ratifications between the Allied, as-

France Protests Burning Of Its Flags by Germans

PARIS, June 24.—Word of the burning of certain French battle flags by the Germans has been received here. Peace conference opinion is apparently unanimous that this is a distinct violation of the peace treaty, inasmuch as that document stipulated that the flags should be returned to France by Germany.

It is probable that a commission will be appointed to consider taking action in the matter.

Presumably the foregoing refers to French battle flags taken by the Germans in the War of 1870-71. Article 245 of the peace treaty, in the original draft, stipulated that within six months after the treaty should take effect Germany must restore to France the trophies, works of art, etc., carried from France by the German authorities in the Franco-Prussian War, "particularly the French flags taken in the course of the War of 1870-71."

Associated and enemy governments should not take long."

Frederic R. Coudert said: "The treaty will not be in force until it has been signed and ratified by the United States Senate and proclaimed by the President; that is, as far as this country is concerned."

George W. Wickham, in reply to similar questions, said: "The signing of the treaty in Paris by the various commissioners of the Allied, associated and enemy governments is merely preliminary to the submission of the treaty to the various legislative bodies."

Senate Must Ratify
"Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, acting for the king, has the power to sign, but has announced his intention of submitting the treaty to Parliament. Clemenceau has promised the same to the French Chamber. When these bodies have ratified the treaty then it will become operative. The same is true of the United States Senate."

"If the United States Senate makes any amendment, then the amendment must be resubmitted to the other parties before it becomes binding. The signature of the President will not bind this country to the terms of the treaty. The President has carefully emphasized the fact that there is no alliance between the United States and the other governments prosecuting the war against Germany."

"I think that Mr. Root's last letter on the subject rather confuses them. The treaty is not yet signed. His suggestion that Article 10 might be omitted all depends upon the order of events. If and when the Senate ratifies the treaty Article 10 is omitted, and the other parties will not be bound by it. It can then be then, but if in the mean time the other legislative bodies have ratified the treaty, then of course the treaty would have been resubmitted to them for ratification."

'Cheat Oppressors,' Applauded by Foe

WEIMAR, June 22 (Delayed).—On this brilliant summer afternoon, while the people of the little Old World town of Weimar enjoyed themselves in the magnificent wooded palace park and listened to the music in the open air cafés, the State Theatre, before a full house, gave a performance of a four-hour conference of Germany's new Constitutional Assembly, which made effective, as anticipated, the decision to accept, under protest, the "ignominy" which the peace conference at Paris had determined to heap upon the German people.

When the German Socialists selected Weimar as the seat of the National Assembly in order of emphasizing the purpose to match the new Germany to the spiritual Germany of Goethe and Schiller they were not reckoning with the fact that the new German government would be obliged to accept what all Germans consider the growing humiliation of their remarkable history.

The new German government obtained a greater victory than was anticipated, but one which brought satisfaction neither to the victors nor to the opposition. It voting elicited not the slightest demonstration of applause and the whole meeting was marked with the placidity of a people reconciled to the inevitable.

A significant fact is that the strongest makers of approval came during the passages energetically protesting against the peace terms. Lebe in presenting the case of the Majority Socialists said that the signature was necessary owing to Germany's complete exhaustion the necessity to release the war prisoners, the certainty that the blockade would be resumed and the present scanty supply of food still further curtailed, the occupation of the coal and iron districts resulting in the stoppage of German industrial machinery and finally the danger of the disintegration of the German state.

"Will Cheat Oppressors"
Among a mass of dramatic statements Lebe said: "A people cheated of happiness will cheat their oppressors. He gave a glimpse of Germany's better aspirations in his concluding sentence, hoping that Germany would cooperate in reconstructing the world upon a basis of reconstruction and justice, an utterance which was liberally applauded."

The point in the treaty most attacked is the admission of Germany's sole guilt. Posadowsky and Professor Karl eloquently presented the objections of the Conservatives to the confession of guilt, and Groeber, for the Catholics, took the same standpoint. Almost equally emphatic was the ob-

jection to the extradition clause. Even the Conservative speaker insisted that this was not merely an objection to surrendering the ex-Kaiser, but surrendering any German constituted to stand upon German honor. Schiffer received approval for his statement that the greatest war in history was concluded with the greatest crime ever committed.

President Wilson was sharply criticized, especially by the Conservatives. Posadowsky declared that the President's course in the Peace Conference was a psychological riddle. Karl assigned as a reason for refusing Germany's signature that practically nothing remains of the Fourteen Points which Germany accepted as the basis of negotiations. As denoting the spirit of the extremists in the Assembly, it is significant that even extremists like Karl have expressed the belief that Germany would be unable to fulfill the terms. He also caused a break up of Germany, and harped upon the well worn chord of the Independents that signature was necessary precisely for the reason that it will hasten the world revolution.

Get News from Scapa Flow

While the vote was being taken flying extras dropped from an airplane were sold on the streets and eagerly read by little groups throughout the town. These newspapers contained an account of the sinking of the German captured warships in the Scapa Flow by their German crews. The extral had a characteristic editorial note celebrating "the last heroic achievement of our bluejackets, who thereby gained away much of the stain upon their names and saved Germany from the crushing shame of feeling that our good German ships might cruise the oceans for years under enemy flags. In going down the German flag probably achieved its greatest glory."

Turks Would Recognize Independence of Armenia

PARIS, June 24.—The Turkish delegation which appeared before the council of ten on June 17 sent the council a memorandum which it promised at that time to draft. This memorandum gave at length the plea for the continuance of the old Turkish empire, which was made orally before the council at the hearing last week.

The memorandum states that the Turkish government is prepared to recognize the independence of Armenia and the independence of Azerbaijan, and to grant some form of autonomy to government to Palestine and Arabia, under Turkish governors.

Paris Glad of 'Peace at Last'

Press Feels, However, Task Ahead Is Nearly Equal to Winning War
PARIS, June 24.—In such headlines as "Really Peace at Last" does the press of Paris express its relief at the formal end of the great war. Editorial writers embrace the text with comments in keeping with the principles professed by their respective newspapers, but none of the writers is jubilant. Underlying all is the feeling that the task that lies ahead is almost equal to that of winning the war.

"The task," says Alfred Capus, in the "Figaro," which comes out of the war with a prestige which remains only to be converted into prosperity.

Calls Peace a Mental State
"Peace is something more than a contract between the belligerent powers," continues M. Capus. "It is also a mental state. It contains, if we know how to extract the essence in full, a policy and a social philosophy whose formulas emerge day by day. Our intellectual life for a long time to come will be founded upon it. From it we shall draw our new methods of feeling and thinking."

The "Journal" lauds the soldiers whose work now is crowned. It says: "How many fell without knowing and without even dimly foreseeing the reward for their sacrifices! You heroes of the Marne, the Yser, Verdun and the Somme, it is you who have broken the indomitable arrogance of the Germans! It is you who enabled mankind to glimpse, if not to prepare for, an era of lasting peace."

These quotations from the comments of the "Figaro" and the "Journal" are characteristic of the general editorial attitude.

Denounced by Socialists
After expressing pleasure over the armistice signing of the peace treaty for the sake of humanity, France and Germany, "Humanité," the official organ of the Socialist party, denounces the conditions of the treaty.

"It is to give to what was called a war for right a conclusion of violence and iniquity. The nations, France and Germany, had believed in the grand promise with which the courage of the combatants was sustained for nearly five years. They believed especially in the words of President Wilson who, much more than President Clemenceau, is the conqueror of to-day."

The paper concludes by declaring that the Socialists, as Bebel and Liebknecht did in Germany in 1917, accept no responsibility for a peace "odious and clumsy and dangerous for France."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, June 24.—In connection with the discussion of the personnel of the new German government, the treacherous sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow is considered a crushing refutation of those who believed that Germany had changed.

The French point out that the new Foreign Minister, Herman Mueller, deceived the French Socialists in 1914 when he declared that the German Social Democrats would not vote war

No Joy Over Peace Is Displayed by Germans

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—Resignation and indifference characterize the popular attitude toward the decision of the government to sign the peace treaty, a dispatch to Reuters' correspondent here from Berlin says. There were no demonstrations, no flags, and no ringing of bells to usher in the longed-for peace. Stronger military and police patrols to suppress any demonstrations against the government were in evidence in the German capital.

The government leaders were expected to return to Berlin to-day from Weimar.

credits. They consider him typical of the group which has now come into power, among which, they say, it is impossible to find a single figure offering the least hope of honest dealing.

The correspondent learns that Germany attempted to obtain delay after agreeing to sign the treaty. Marshal Foch, with the approval of the council of four, immediately would have demanded the execution of the clauses relative to German disarmament. This would have permitted the Allies to continue their war demobilization, which is a necessity for political and other reasons which are realized to be most urgent.

News of Peace Leaves All London Unmoved

Not a Single Celebration Breaks Every-Day Calm of Capital; Even U. S. Troops Are Quiet

NEW YORK TRIBUNE European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, June 24.—Neither Monday night when the first news of Germany's decision to sign reached London, nor to-day, when all England was aware of the nature of the enemy's final answer, was there any evidence of a celebration.

The theatres, restaurants and hotels which had been announcing plans for peace celebrations failed to produce anything in that line.

The man in the street took the news philosophically, and no outward general manifestation was reported anywhere in the city of London or in the outlying provinces.

To-day a few extra flags were displayed but otherwise London's activities were absolutely normal. Even the news that Paris was wildly celebrating the war's end failed to produce any like reaction here.

Among the United States soldiers stationed in London there was absolutely no celebration whatever. The British soldiers who were the chief factors in the riotous armistice celebrations in November were completely unmoved over last night's report. England let the day pass without the slightest deviation from her everyday life.

Belgium to Get First \$500,000,000 From Foe

PARIS, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—The council to-day signed a document giving formal approval to priority for Belgium in reparations to be paid by Germany, the total amount of 2,500,000,000 francs (\$500,000,000). The council also confirmed the plan to wipe out the Belgian war debt through the substitution of German bonds for the Belgian obligations, the four great powers to take over the German bonds, subject to the approval of their respective legislative bodies.

The American delegation proposed some time ago to give Belgium priority in the reparations, and also approved the plan for eliminating her war debt, but final decision was deferred until the treaty had been completed.

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